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# British Foreign Policy May Be Revised

## CABINET DISCUSSIONS TO START ON THURSDAY

### New Developments In Greece

**London, Jan. 6.**—Important Cabinet discussions on overall revision of the British foreign policy are scheduled to begin on Thursday and informed sources said today that these talks may produce a decision to reinforce the British troops stationed in Greece.

The gravest view is taken in official London of dispatches stating that Greek rebel artillery is shelling government troops from Albanian soil. If this news is officially confirmed the position of the Leftwing of the British Labour Party may be so weakened that the government would be able to disregard their demands for evacuation of British troops from Greece.

The decision to bolster the 5,000 British troops now in Greece would materially lessen the logistics problem posed by the decision to withdraw from Palestine—if the Cabinet can see its way clear to authorise such a transfer.

The Daily Graphic reported today that "preparations are being made in Athens for the possible reception of extra (British) forces."

Meanwhile it appeared that the future of Britain's vast store of munitions and war material in Palestine would play an important part in the Anglo-Iraq treaty talks slated to begin here tomorrow.

The signature of an Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement in Cairo yesterday was regarded here as another indication that the Egyptian domestic situation has calmed sufficiently to warrant the reopening of the treaty talks.

Whitehall quarters reported that the defence committee of the Cabinet had prepared suggestions for reallocating Britain's Middle Eastern military headquarters following the withdrawal from Palestine and the evacuation of the Suez Canal zone which Egypt will demand in any new treaty negotiations.

Britain's problem is to find a reasonably permanent base in the Middle East where a military installation could be built of sufficient size to "stabilise" peace and counteract the possibility of any large-scale Communist infiltration designed to make Russia a Mediterranean power.

Iraq and the Sudan remain possibilities if agreements can be reached with the Baghdad government and Egypt. Libya is more or less ruled out by the fact that Russia has an acknowledged voice in its future.

**"CHANGING SITUATION"**

Trans-Jordan is a possibility that is receiving close attention in view of the proposed visit here within the next few weeks of Premier Tewfik Pasha Abul Haba.

The Foreign Office confirmed that Tewfik Pasha was coming to London "to discuss the changing situation in the Middle East."

The Foreign Office spokesman said the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Robert Howe was en route to London from Cairo to present to the British Government his views on the proposed new constitution for the Sudan which is under discussion among the Sudanese representatives and the governments of Britain and Egypt as joint rulers of the Sudan.—United Press.

**ANTI-RED DRIVE**

London Jan. 6.—Britain's labour unions, with memberships totalling 7,000,000, developed a snowballing anti-Communist drive as the Labour Government prepared to map a sweeping campaign at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday against Russian expansionism in Europe.

Two Leftist Union leaders, both Communist-supported, have been defeated for Union office in the last few days. The purge of a third was believed imminent.

The Cabinet takes up on Thursday the blueprint for a completely revised foreign policy as the result of the failure of the Big Four Foreign Ministers conference.

Two decisions of first-rate importance may be taken soon as a result of the meeting:

1. The reinforcement of 5,000 troops still in Greece to aid joint United States-British support of the Greek Government against the Communist guerrillas.

2. A strong formal statement to Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, warning the danger of any diplomatic recognition of the Communist "government" set up by the guerrillas in territory they hold.

Well-informed sources reported also that the Foreign Office was even now attempting to get from Russia details of the latest proposal with regard to German assets in Austria.

The question of assets is delaying writing of the Austrian treaty. As long as the treaty is not written, Russia is entitled to keep troops in Hungary and Rumania to protect communications to occupation troops in Austria.—United Press.

**NO DECISION YET**

London, Jan. 6.—Britain has made no decision to send reinforcements to Greece and her policy with regard to the 5,000 British troops there at present remains unchanged, it was authoritatively learned here today.

Plans for the withdrawal of troops have been in abeyance since last summer when the United States had, it is widely understood, urged that they should remain.

It is, however, still Britain's policy to withdraw them "as soon as practical."

Reports from Athens that nations on the United Nations Balkan Commission were discussing the despatch of an "international force" to Greece were officially discounted in London today.

It was pointed out that any decision to send such a force to Greece would rest with the United Nations itself and was not a matter for the Balkan Commission to decide.—Reuter.

**SHELLING FROM ALBANIA**

Athens, Jan. 6.—Press dispatches today reported that Leftist guerrilla artillery was shelling Greek Army positions from emplacements inside Albania.

Dispatches from mountains in northwest Greece said that planes from "another power" were shipped into Albania for guerrilla pilot training. It was reported that Albanian trucks were shuttling through the area north of Bourazani on the highway between Konitsa and the Albanian border.

A spokesman for the Greek General Staff said last week at the height of the Konitsa battle that Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria were furnishing large quantities of men and material to the guerrillas. A heavy battle was reported along the Fokari trail, northwest of Konitsa.—United Press.

**China Has Aid From U.S. Programme Prepared**

Washington, Jan. 6.—"Within a week" the Chinese government will present the United States with a programme for further American assistance to China, said Dr. Carson Chang, chairman of the Chinese Democratic Socialist Party.

In an exclusive interview, the so-called author of China's new constitution said, "China will tell the United States its situation, what China can do to help itself, and propose what the U.S. do to supply further assistance China needs."

Chang said he was speaking unofficially. He expressed the opinion "Minister of Communications David Yue is likely to head the mission."

Chang explained, "Yue and Secretary of State George Marshall worked together when Marshall was in China." Chang said he did not know just when the mission would leave China "if it has not already left."

**\$400,000,000 ENOUGH**

He said it would present a programme for China's rehabilitation which is the outgrowth of an investigation of a five man board Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appointed some time ago. Chang declined to forecast what the mission would tell the U.S. government. He said "financial reorganization and currency stabilisation are fundamentals of China's needs." Chang estimated "US\$400,000,000 would stabilise National currency."

Referring to present discussions here on the Marshall plan for Europe, Chang said "about one and one half or two billion dollars would do everything China needs."

Chang is proceeding to Seattle where he is lecturing at the University of Washington for two months on China's new constitution.—Associated Press.

**Britain Draws On Loan**

Washington, Jan. 6.—With Britain's withdrawal of another \$100,000,000 from the United States loan, informed quarters here expected that the whole of the loan will have been exhausted by the end of next month.

This was the second withdrawal since the loan was unfrozen last month, and with the \$100,000,000 withdrawn in December, left only \$200,000,000 remaining of the original \$3,750 million borrowed.—Reuter.

**Hypnotism By Radio**

Sydney, Jan. 6.—A hypnotist, who tried his powers over the air last night, threw 20 people at the broadcasting station into a trance and laid out many other listeners unconscious.

After his experiment in mass mesmerism, the radio station was besieged with indignant telephone calls.

The hypnotist was Mr W. J. Ousby, a Sydney psychoanalyst. He turned from the microphone to find that 20 of the 30 people in the radio studio were hypnotised.

One woman telephoned to complain tearfully that her husband was still "out" and she could not make him speak to her.

Mr Ousby advised her to slap her husband's face gently but firmly.

Another woman, who was also troubled because her husband was still unconscious, said that she was uncertain whether he had been hypnotised or knocked out, because her four-year-old son had dropped a toy engine on his head while he was relaxing during the broadcast.—Reuter.

## FLIGHT OF ISRAEL: NEW THEORY

Cairo, Jan. 6.—New evidence has been found showing that Moses and Israel probably crossed the Lake of Reeds instead of the Red Sea in their flight from Egypt to the promised land, Mr Wendell Phillips, leader of the University of California expedition said today.

Mr Phillips said the common belief that the fleeing tribesmen crossed the Red Sea apparently has been disproved by a member of the expedition working under William B. Terry, who is now exploring the Sinai peninsula.

Mr Phillips said: "It is now certain that the Sea or Lake of Reeds which the Israelites were said to have crossed was not the modern Red Sea at all but a northerly body of water, probably the Lake of Reeds mentioned in Egyptian documents from the time of the exodus."

"The biblical sea or Lake of Reeds generally had been identified with the Red Sea which name was later extended. Many scholars believed the north end of the Red Sea was much further north in biblical times than today, in which case the Israelites might have crossed by following the itinerary given in the book Exodus.—United Press."

## AIR DISASTER

Paris, Jan. 6.—Fifteen persons were killed when a Paris bound Air France air liner from Brussels crashed and burned while coming in for a landing at Le Bourget airport.

Only one person—a Polish woman passenger—of the 16 on board survived. 13 died in the crash and two succumbed later to injuries. Three Americans were among the 11 passengers.—Associated Press.

## Sikh Refugees Slaughtered In Karachi Temple

Karachi, Jan. 6.—About 70 people were killed today when a crowd attacked a Sikh temple in which 250 Sikh men, women and children from Upper Sind were quartered for transit after evacuation.

Troops were rushed to deal with the disturbances as the trouble spread like a flame throughout the city with angry crowds looting Hindu quarters.

The temple was set on fire after the slaughter. Armed police pelted the area and evacuated the survivors. By late afternoon, the disturbances appeared to be generally under control.

Police trucks, with loud speakers, moved through the streets announcing a curfew throughout the city.

The temple, where the initial attack occurred, was almost within a stone's throw of the Pakistan Government Secretariat, but the attack apparently took the authorities by surprise and the refugees were slaughtered in their sanctuary before the police could be mobilised.

Armed police were evacuating the survivors as the interior of the temple was an inferno, with flames licking heaps of bloodstained bodies.

In the dust of the compound, bodies lay where they had fallen amid the survivors, too stunned by the shock even to walk.

Everywhere through the city excited crowds were gathering in the streets. Piles of shattered glass and people running with bundles of clothes and pieces of furniture showed where the looting was going on.

In the midst of the excitement, Khan Sahibur, Mohammed, the Prime Minister of Sind, personally arrested a looter who was making off with a small bundle of silks looted from a Hindu house nearby.

"They have been moving those people (the Sikh evacuees) through the city in open trucks," he said. "They should not have done that."

Traffic throughout the capital was disrupted for some time, while all trucks through the affected areas had ceased.—Reuter.

## SECURITY COUNCIL ADJOURNS ON KASHMIR DISPUTE

### Meeting Next Week

Lake Success, Jan. 6.—The United Nations Security Council opened its debate today on the dispute between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.

The President of the Council, M. Fernand Van Langenhove (Belgium) told the delegates that he had sent the following telegram in his name to both the Indian and Pakistan Governments:

"The Security Council is about to examine this case under Article 35 of the Charter. I take the liberty to address to both States an urgent appeal to abstain from all measures incompatible with the Charter which might worsen the situation and make the Security Council's work more difficult."

M. Langenhove said that the Council would have to decide whether to grant Pakistan's request for a postponement of the hearings.

Both the Dominions were invited to take part in the debate.

After taking their places at the semi-circular Council table, the Indian and Pakistan delegates received full rights to intervene in the debates, without a vote.

India's representative is Mr P. Pillai, the permanent Assembly delegate, and Pakistan is represented temporarily by Mr M. A. H. Ispahani, the Pakistan Ambassador to the United States.

then, Mr Pillai objected on the grounds that the matter was of extreme importance and urgency for India.

He read a Reuter's dispatch from New Delhi announcing that 4,000 uniformed and steel-helmeted raiders today made their first major daylight attack on Indian Army positions in the Nushera sector.

The Indian delegate added: "This is indicative of the urgency of the situation."

"My Government, however, realises that the request for an adjournment of the debate by the Pakistan representative is a request to which we cannot properly object."

### PAKISTAN'S REQUEST

Asking for an adjournment, Mr Ispahani began reading a prepared statement, in which he said: "The fact that India has made this complaint was made known to me by the Secretary of the United Nations by telephone on Friday, January 2."

"I received a copy of the complaint a day later. I since learned from my Government that they are still without knowledge of the case against them, inasmuch as it was telegraphed by the Indian Government to the Pakistan Government in cipher which could not be deciphered, and they had to ask twice for a repetition."

"India has now promised to send a copy to Karachi by airmail. In the circumstances, you will realise that it has not been possible for my Government to study the case, or to send me a necessary brief even for this initial hearing."

"My Government is sending Sir Zafullah Khan (the Foreign Minister) to present our case before you."

"At the moment, therefore, I can do little more than say a few words from which the representatives of the countries here assembled may judge for themselves the background of India's complaint."

"As my Government has repeatedly urged on the Indian Government the necessity of a peaceful settlement by negotiation in Kashmir, I can do no better than quote from a speech broadcast from Lahore by my Prime Minister on November 4, 1947."

### INDIA AGREES

"In all fairness, they would like to say 'yes' to the request that he asks for. We have no objection to Pakistan being granted their short adjournment."

Mr Pillai, nevertheless, objected to an adjournment until January 18 and suggested a meeting next week.

Mr Ispahani said that he was only too willing to help the Council, but travelling conditions being bad, he could not safely guarantee Sir Zafullah's presence earlier.

The President of the Council, therefore, ruled that the Council would meet either on January 12 or 13, if Sir Zafullah were here then, and at any rate not later than January 15.

The Council then adjourned.—Reuter.

### MOSLEMS ATTACK

New Delhi, Jan. 6.—The Indian Army today reported that 285 Moslems were killed when some 4,000 of them, wearing uniforms and steel helmets, attacked Nushera in Kashmir.

An Indian Army communique said the Moslems attacked Nushera in daylight, using machineguns, mortars and artillery.—United Press.

## Another Bao Dai Statement

### No Rigid Peace Treaty For Viet Nam

Paris, Jan. 6.—The people of Viet Nam today refuse to accept a too rigid peace settlement, Emperor Bao Dai, of Annam, told a correspondent of the French newspaper, Paris Solir, in Geneva today.

On the eve of his conference with M. Emilio Bollaert, the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, the ex-Emperor said: "Once peace is restored, Viet Nam will always remain the most faithful forward bastion of French economic, financial and cultural interests in the Far East."

"To avoid a later misunderstanding, however, I must understand that we cannot agree to be bound by a too rigid peace settlement which would be the origin of a new discord."

Ng Sze Young, Ng Sze Young, the statue of our country must be liberal enough to permit constant adaptation to the stream of events and to allow room for amendments.

"This flexibility would be the formal proof of France's desire to facilitate our evolution," Bao Dai added.

Bao Dai issued a statement last year that he would return to Indo-China only "as a free citizen and when asked to by Dr Ho Chi Minh (the President of the Nationalist Viet Nam Republic)."

When he abdicated, Bao Dai said: "For 13 years I have been a poor puppet. Today I have decided to become a free citizen instead of a monarch in slavery."—Reuter.

### EDITORIAL

## Britain's Trade Policy

ONE after another, Britain is completing or beginning trade talks with a number of important countries. In every case the objectives include expansion of trade as well as a new approach to the mutual balancing of accounts. Typical of this spirit is the recently concluded bilateral trade agreement with Sweden, which not only provides for a £50,000,000 each way exchange of trade in 1948, but adjusts the current balance which, last year, was running at an annual rate of some £10,000,000 against Britain. But while these agreements will go some way towards righting the unbalance of British trade, they really only touch the fringe of the major deficit with the Western hemisphere. One vital side of British exports policy has to be governed by that prominent postwar factor, the hardness or softness of currencies—a problem in some ways more difficult than production. One effect is to make multilateral pacts almost impossible from the short-term view, and renders necessary bilateral trade agreements. It is a sad fact that part of British policy, however, that these bilateral arrangements are regarded as being essentially expedient until means of bridging the gaps on the hard and soft

accounts are found. In considering Britain's export methods, it is also necessary to appreciate her import policy. Its main purpose is to restrict imports to what can be paid for and to secure the maximum quantity of essential foodstuffs and other goods which cannot be adequately supplied from home production. Where Britain has a favourable balance with any country, and after she has obtained the maximum supplies of essential goods, she declares her willingness to consider the exchange of less essentials. On the other hand in the case of countries where British balance of payments is less favourable, imports of relatively non-essential commodities are severely restricted. One effect which must go hard with the Briton at home is that luxury goods have to be almost entirely banned. The general policy is to be applied this year to the token import scheme which permits the import from certain countries of a selected list of less essential goods up to 20 percent of the 1938 value. In short the token imports scheme will apply only to those countries which offer Britain an adequate return within her general trade arrangements with them. It is a hand to mouth policy, but seemingly the only one which can give the nation a reasonable chance of balancing its trade.



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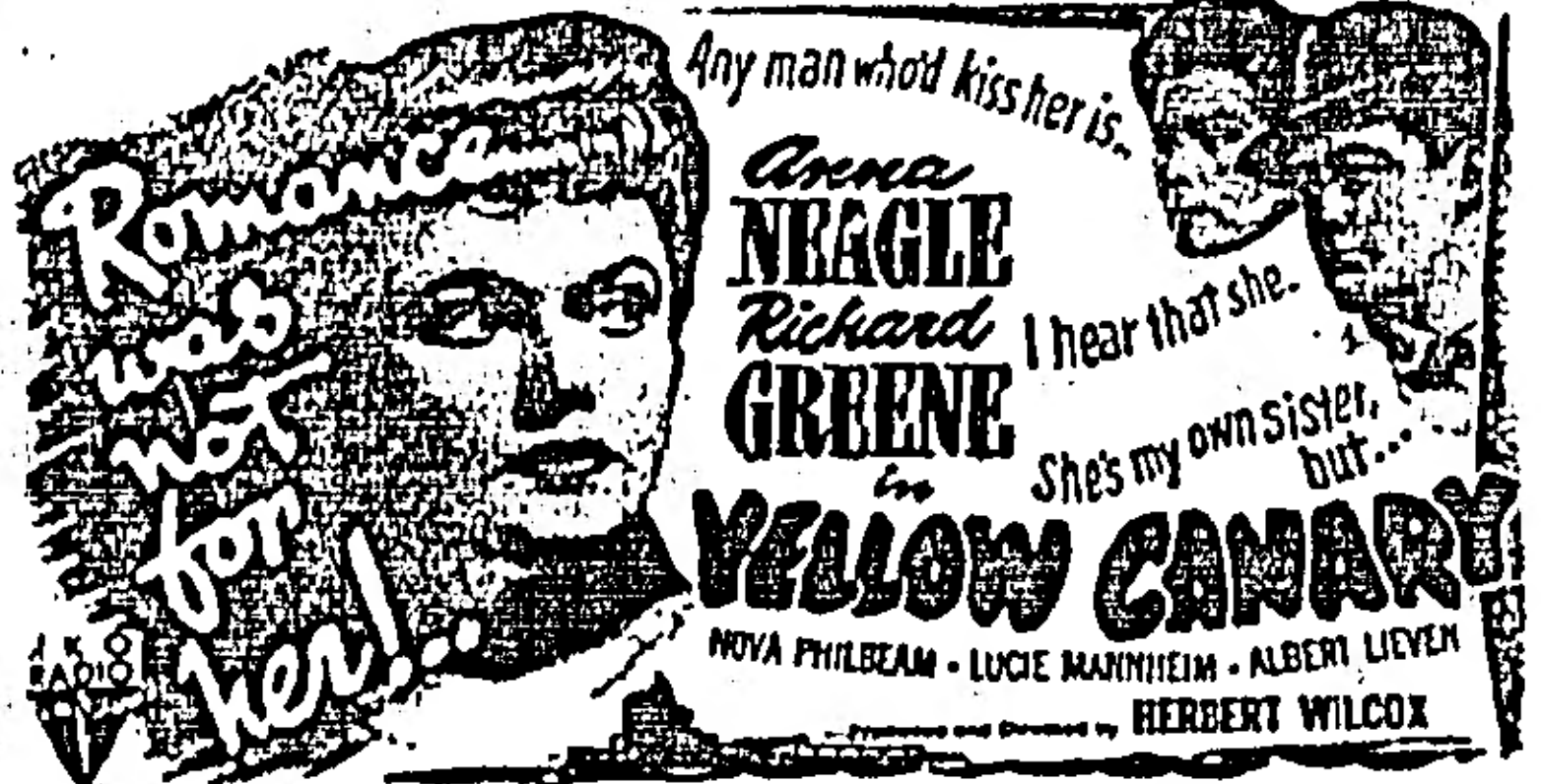
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OLD LOW'S ALMANAC:

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PROPHECIES for 1948

Every Wednesday in the Telegraph:

# Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

TODAY is the seventeenth birthday of the column.

Although "sweet seventeen" would hardly describe the sour old thing it has become, it can remember when it was gay and light-hearted, thumbing its nose at the world, cracking little jokes, and holding important people up to public ridicule.

When it was born, shy and timid, it was greeted with showers of insulting letters from all parts of the country, one of its first correspondents being the outspoken critic who always begins his letters "Dear Pig."

Except when the column was on holiday or was away kidding itself it had a nervous breakdown, "Dear Pig" has never missed a week in its unending stream of vituperation. The column has written, never agreed with one of its opinions.

Even when he was bombed out during the war he staggered to the nearest post office still standing, grabbed a letter card, and wrote:—"Dear Pig—My house has gone, and your rotten article with it—one of the worst I have ever read."

When he was ill he called for pencil and paper and scrawled:—"Dear Pig—I am feeling pretty bad, and no better for reading your muck. This week you have touched bottom."

One week a telegram arrived:—"Dear Pig, why don't you leave the ladies alone?"

The column went hot—all over, thinking it had been caught out in some innocent little escapade like reciting a limerick to a waitress. Then it looked up the files and found it had only offered some mild criticism of women that Sunday.

One of the column's first funny (Ha, ha!) jokes appeared on a Boxing Day—"Only 364 shopping days to Christmas." This was immediately acquired by all the funny (Ha, ha!) comedians of the B.B.C., who still use it as a stock Christmas gag, and often quarrel among themselves about which of them thought of it first.

Then it cracked a few jokes about public schools and the old school tie, a theme which was also followed up enthusiastically by the B.B.C. and which inspired a savage letter from "Dear Pig" who pointed out that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton.

He never mentioned the other ranks who couldn't read or write, but who died there the same. Pausing for a moment, wondering where it would strike next, the column fell upon the domestic scene with savage fury.

Apart from "The Diary of A Worm," which showed woman at her worst without revealing the more sinister side of her character, it wrote nasty little verses about mothers and kiddies such as:—"The day when baby first had mumps."

The week the twins were bad. The time when George came out in lumps. And little Win went mad. The month when baby Jim had fits. And Mabel caught a cold. And Albert blew himself to bits.

With sticks of dynamite... Only a mother knows the bliss Of counting the years by things like this. That week "Dear Pig" always a stout defender of women and kiddies, threatened to come to the office with a horsewhip.

## Sea shanties

It is interesting to recall, as dull people always say when they have nothing interesting to recall, that way back in the early 'thirties the column gave a little pre-view of the gloom and tactfulness of the Russian character which has been depressing everybody at the London conference.

At the time the Russian Government was trying to interest moulks in the sea tradition. So the column, always anxious to help, wrote it a "Sea Shanties."

"Ivan Iosoff and I (Heave ho, my miseries), We only go to sea to die (Heave ho, my miseries). So put the poison in the soup And tie a rope into a loop And hang the captain from the poop (Heave ho, my miseries)."

Peter Peterkin and me (Heave ho, my miseries), We cry all day when we're at sea (Heave ho, my miseries). The first mate he has shot himself, The second mate has hanged himself, And you can go and drown yourself (Heave ho, my miseries)."

"Dear Pig's complaints about this were (1) It wasn't funny, and (2) It was an insult to a friendly nation. It would also be interesting to recall if Russian was friendly at the time or has ever been friendly to anybody at any time.

After that the column lashed out at politicians, bishops, doggies, organized charity, and even had a go at the national patriotic song, "Land of Hope and Glory," an effort which must have caused "Dear Pig" to reach for his horsewhip again:—"Land of gloom and gloom, Flags and carful aye, Liberal and Tory, My cat-lar female; Low and upper classes, Snobbish and snubs, Time gets, please, your glasses, We must close our pubs, Time gets, please, your glasses, We must close our pubs."

## Little old ladies

In those days, there were gossip writers, writing incredibly foolish things which gave a column a chance to enlarge upon them. For instance, one of them wrote:—"There must, I think, be few social functions in London which change so little from year to year as the League of Mercy garden."

party. The usual charming old ladies were sitting about under the trees. Quick as a dog after a rabbit, the column dashed this off:—"First Old Lady: They took her inside out and put it back again. Second Old Lady: Did what? First Old Lady: Took her inside out and put it back again. Second Old Lady: What for? First Old Lady: She's got to have an inside, hasn't she? Second Old Lady: Who has? First Old Lady: The surgeon said she was lucky to be alive without a pancreas. Second Old Lady: Without a what? First Old Lady: A PANCREAS. Curate: Strawberries and cream or an egg sandwich? The next week "Dear Pig" wrote in to say laughing at old age was in bad taste.

While it is on the topic of operations, the column remembers that it predicted itself—soon after it had come to out of the deep sleep of an anaesthetic. After accurately reporting its hospital menu:—"Aspirin varte Mouth wash Angletorre Consomme mystereuse L'eau chaud Eau an lait dispoosting Cafe terribile."

It inaccurately reported the hospital matron and nurses singing:—"Whatever you have the matter with you. Perhaps you have toothache or the douloureux. Perhaps you're in love or perhaps you feel blue? Paint it with iodine, Paint it with iodine, Paint it with iodine, Do. And the surgeon shouting:—"The time has come," the surgeon said. "To take out many things, Your tonsils and appendices, And swabs and curials rings." That week "Dear Pig" wrote in to say it was an insult to the medical profession.

## War songs

SOON afterwards war clouds began to darken the scene and the column was not quite so light-hearted, though when the Japanese attacked the Chinese it did write a few war songs for the victims, such as "If the sergeant steals your rice, never mind," and "Birdanests—and the same to you."

As war crept nearer home it went bald-headed for Hitler and insulted Mussolini long before Mr. Churchill so eloquently described him as "that tattered lackey."

## HUNGARY GIVES JEWS FREEDOM

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Hungary, under Soviet influence, appears to have guaranteed to 200,000 Jews a freedom they never had before—freedom from fear!

Representative Jewish spokesmen claim that the feverish urge to flee to Palestine, which gripped most of Eastern Europe's Jewry immediately after the war, has burned out in this country.

They assert that anti-Semitism among Hungarian Christians is more suppressed now than at any previous time in the twentieth century.

In the huge tasks of peacetime reconstruction, in which Hungary seems to be a pace-maker among Soviet-occupied states, many Jews have risen to important posts.

A veteran diplomatic observer, who is a Gentile, phrased it this way: "Three classes have put this country amazingly back on its feet—the workers, the peasants and the Jews."

### ON THE EASTERN FRONT

The 200,000 Jews are the survivors of a community that numbered 500,000 when Admiral Miklos Horthy, now living in undisturbed seclusion in the American zone of Germany, throw in Hungary's lot with Hitler. The young men were pressed into labour battalions for the Eastern

Front. Tens of thousands of women, old men and children were shipped off to gas chambers by the Gestapo. A few rich merchants and industrialists were ransomed. Many Jews were slaughtered by Hungarian "Arrow Cross" Party fanatics.

Profound psychological changes are apparent among their people since the end of the war, Jewish spokesmen say. They say it is likely that Jews will be largely assimilated within the Christian population in two more generations.

### Two trends are obvious:

Mixed marriages are increasing. A large proportion of the young men in the army labour force became Soviet war prisoners and have gradually been released to return home. Here, however, they have found a relative dearth of Jewish girls of marriageable age. So they wed Christians.

Jewry in provincial villages is almost wiped out. Survivors tend to resettle in larger towns and particularly in Budapest, which has 160,000 Jews. Under cosmopolitan influences, they observe less the orthodox forms of their religion.

### SURVIVAL IN TOWNS

Jews have a voice in the leadership of all four political parties which make up the coalition government of Hungary. Best known, however, are Communists. Baldo, back-slapping Matyas Rakosi, Deputy Prime Minister and General Secretary of the Communist Party, comes of an old Jewish family in Szeged.

Dr Erno Gero, another Jew, has done astounding work in restoring bridges, railways and roads as Minister of Communications. Associated Press.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE first Strabismus Report on the Moonbeam fiasco reveals that the failure to reach the moon was caused by the carelessness of the Ministry of Bubbleblowing.

A high official read the word "stratosphere" as "bathysphere" in an application for nine ounces of sulogamin. The same official read the word perihellum as parabellum in another application, with the result that parabellum flanges were fixed to the Grove feed-arms. They melted at the contact of the air when the rocket started. Perihellum is a resistant, and would have held the flanges together at any speed. The sulogamin for a bathysphere is, of course, sulogamin T, which reverses the propeller-shaft-spring. Sulogamin T is stratosphere-proof when bevelled. What happened was that instead of going up, the rocket went down.

Will Strabismus try again? ONLY one question is being asked in scientific circles: Will Strabismus try again? Of course he will. As Professor Dischwager of Pooepsch said (translation): "Having fallen into the sea at Worthing, and

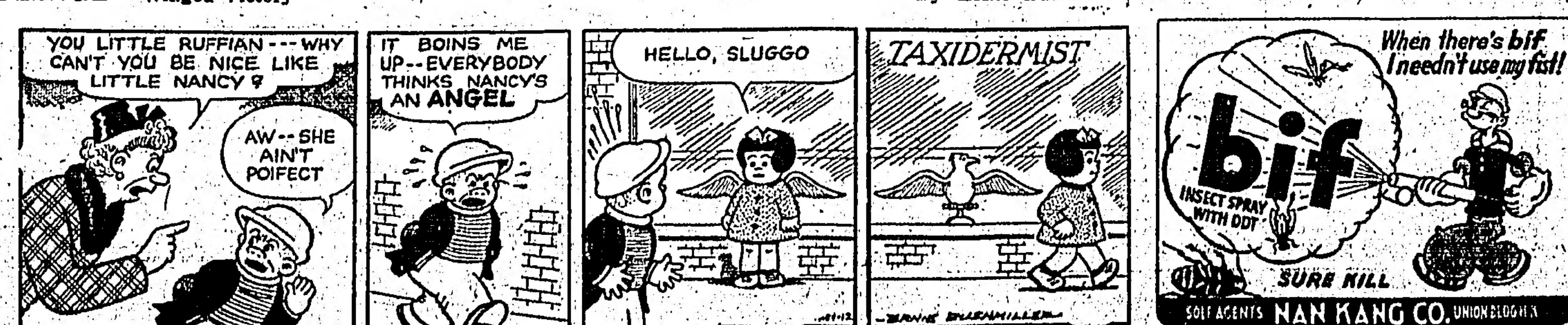
burrowed into the sand at Wogging Magna one may reasonably expect that next time he will reach the moon. It is a question of getting the rocket properly constructed." I hear that the Moonbeam is not badly damaged. Professor Albin Trowie is particularly disappointed, as he had a selection of juicy pamphlets called, "Whither Democracy and Why?" for the inhabitants of the moon.

### A regrettable incident

The first production of "They Goughed His Eyes Out," the new play by Gul Rivovlo, leader of the Frustrationists, at the tiny Morgue Theatre in Beetle-street, was the occasion of a regrettable incident. The theatre was full to capacity, with every one of the twelve uncomfortable seats occupied. The audience evidently disliked the play intensely and protested loudly. But the cast of 29 outnumbered the audience by more than two to one, and as the manager, producer, and gramophone-adjuster were on the side of the actors, an attack was made on the audience, who were driven out of the theatre. This danger must be guarded against if our small theatres are to continue to attract the cream of culture.

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY Winged Victory









Michael telephoned Princess Anne in Copenhagen and it was reported her trip here would be delayed. —United Press.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The French Parliament today completed action on Premier Robert Schuman's emergency tax programme when the Council of the Republic gave its approval 100 to 100.—United Press

London, Jan. 6.—Twenty-three entries have been received for the Swaythling Cup International Table Tennis competition which will be played at Wembley during the world championships beginning on February 4.

Time is measured according to the position of the sun. Thus when the sun is directly above a point it is noon at that point.

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